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William E. Carter Dies

Hispanic Division Chief since 1979

William E. Carter, chief of the Library's Hispanic Division since January 1979, died at his home in Bethesda, Md., on Sunday, August 14. He was 56.

Dr. Carter was born in Dayton, Ohio. He received a bachelor of arts degree in English from Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, in 1949, and a bachelor of sacred theology degree from Boston University in 1955. He earned his master's and doctoral degrees in anthropology from Columbia University in 1958 and 1966, respectively. He married Bertha Garcia Roca, a native of Bolivia, in 1954.

An internationally known anthropologist, he pioneered research of Aymara communities in Bolivia. In June of this year, Dr. Carter was the recipient of a joint proclamation from 28 Aymara communities, which cited his outstanding contributions to the world's understanding of their culture. One of the many distinguished awards he received was the Knight's Cross of the Order of Isabel la Católica which King Juan Carlos of Spain awarded him in June for his contribution to Hispanic studies (see photo p. 286). Earlier, he also received the Condor de los Andes from the Government of Bolivia, a citation for contributions to hemispheric partnerships by the Partners of the Alliance, and a human relations award from the mayor of Paterson, N.J. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. from Muskingum College, and the University of Florida presented him with the president's medallion for distinguished service.

From 1950 to 1959, Dr. Carter pursued a career as a Methodist missionary and minister. He was assistant minister of the Iglesia Metodista Central, Montevideo, Uruguay. He then became assistant director of the Aymara Boys' School, Ancoriames, Bolivia. Later he was named the administrative director of the Passaic Valley (N.J.) Methodist Parish, where he coordinated the work of 24 churches with black and Puerto Rican minorities.

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William E. Carter

In the 1960s he became a professional anthropologist, researcher, author, and professor. At the University of Florida, he served as a professor of anthropology and director of the university's Center for Latin American Studies. His research resulted in the publication of many monographs and books. Dr. Carter and Mauricio Mamani P. coauthored *Irpa Chico, Individuo y comunidad en la cultura aymara.* Dr. Carter also revised *The First Book of South America.* Other well-known publications by him include *New Land and Old Traditions, Cannabis in Costa Rica, The First Book of Bolivia, Aymara Communities and the Bolivian Agrarian Reform,* and *Communidades Aymaras y reforma agraria en Bolivia.* He had numerous articles published in the *American Anthropologist, America Indigena, New York Academy of Sciences Proceedings,* and the *Congress of Americanist Proceedings.*

As chief of the Library's Hispanic Division, Dr. Carter initiated numerous international symposia including a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the 20th-century philosopher José Ortega y Gasset and "1001 Years of the Spanish Language." He was instrumental in obtaining a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to plan the preparation of a guide to Hispanic manuscripts in U.S. depositories.

Throughout his career, Dr. Carter served as mediator for agencies of the U.S. Government and various Latin American governments. He was a consultant to the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Of-

Pictured above is the Knight's Cross of the Order of Isabel la Católica, which Dr. Carter received in June. Established by King Ferdinand VII in 1815 to reward services to the Crown by persons from the Americas, it was abolished in 1931 when Spain became a republic, but was reestablished in 1938 as an award for outstanding civil or military service. It is the highest honor Spain grants to foreign nationals. At a luncheon in honor of Dr. Carter on June 14, His Excellency Gabriel Mañueco, Ambassador of Spain, cited Dr. Carter's outstanding service and contributions to Hispanic studies.

In addition to receiving accolades from the Government of Spain, Dr. Carter received a telephone call placed by 28 caciques from Viacha, Bolivia, the area where he had carried out definitive anthropological studies of the people and the use of coca. The callers thanked him for contributions which have helped the Aymara Indians they lead to gain greater knowledge about their own culture, and above all, to improve life in the Bolivian highlands. The phone call was followed up by an official letter signed by the 28 caciques (reproduced above)

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fice of Education, the Peace Corps, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Most recently he assisted in the development of the National Museum of Folklore and Ethnology of Bolivia and he coordinated the National Library Plan for the Government of Panama.

Dr. Carter was an active member of the Latin American Studies Association, the Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies, the Society of Applied Anthropology, the Seminar for the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, and the American Anthropological Association.

Dr. Carter is survived by his wife, Bertha Garcia Roca Carter of Bethesda, Md.; three daughters, Olivia of Silver Spring, Md., Vivian Victor of Boston, Mass., and Emily of Bethesda, Md.; and a sister, Virginia M. Carter of Dayton, Ohio.

A memorial service will be held at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, September 14, at the Friends Meeting House, 2111 Florida Ave. N.W., in Washington, D.C. In lieu of flowers, contributions should be sent to the William E. Carter Hispanic Scholar in Residence Fund, c/o Dr. Wayne Reitz, University of Florida Foundation, Gainesville, Fla. 32611, or to The Fund for the Huaripampa Park, c/o Mariano Baptista, Ambassador of Bolivia, 3014 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Conference on Arab-American Literature Planned for September 23

The Library of Congress and the League of Arab States will cosponsor a conference on modern Arab-American writers on Friday, September 23. The conference will also celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gibran Kahlil Gibran (1883–1931), author of the popular book, *The Prophet.* The all day event, which is open to the public free of charge, will begin at 8:30 a.m. in the Mumford Room of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.

The conference will pay tribute to the literary, social, and cultural contributions made by Arab-Americans. Participants will also examine in depth some of the special aspects of this literature and its influence on modern Arabic literature.

Some of the topics to be discussed include "The Riddle of Life in the Poetry of Abu-Madi," "The Process of Discovering Gibran," and "Gibran's Vision of America." The poetry of Ilya Abu-Madi (1889–1956), one of the best known Arab poets, combines a romantic imagination with a restless intellect. Gibran, perhaps the best known of the Arab-American writers, wrote both poetry and prose, and his works clearly show a western influence. Another writer to be discussed is Amin Rihani (1876–1940), who published works in both Arab and English and was considered a sensitive and eloquent writer who wrote on a wide range of topics including history, literary history and criticism, biography, and travel. He was also a poet and novelist.

The distinguished speakers at the conference will be Professor Issa Boullata from McGill University; Professor Suhail Bushrui, the American University of Beirut; Jean Gibran, writer; Kahlil Gibran, artist; Professor Nadim Naimy, the American University of Beirut; Marc Pachter, historian from the National Portrait Gallery; and Professor Irfan Shahid, Georgetown University. Other participants are the well-known American novelist of Arab descent, Vance Bourjaily, and Ann Burnham, liaison officer for the International Poetry Forum.

Library Visitors During July

From Abroad

Algeria—Abdelkader Kasdali, director, National School of Administration, Algiers.

Australia—Hillas MacLean, parliamentary librarian of Australia, Canberra; David McQuitty, deputy postmaster general, Canberra; Peter Shack, former member of Parliament and director, Arab World Marketing Proprietary Ltd., Perth.

Belgium—Josiane Roelants, head, Cataloging Department, Bibliotheque Royale Albert ler, Brussels.

Chile—Fr. Luis Silva, rector, Sacred Heart Private Boys' School, Santiago.

Djibouti—Said Ahmed Warsame, director, Department of Human Science, National Institute for Science and Research, Djibouti.

Egypt—Raafat Ghonemi El Sheikh, vice dean of art faculty, Zagazig University, Cairo.

El Salvador—Andres Gilberto Orellana, director, National Symphony, San Salvador.

Iceland—Styrmir Gunnarsson, editor-in-chief, *Morgunbladid,* Reykjavik.

Israel—Nurit Roitberg, director, Elyachar Library, Technion City, Haifa; Quatandi Shomali, chairman, Arab Department, Bethlehem University, West Bank.

Italy—Guido Aghina, director of cultural affairs, Milan.

Japan—Hiroshi Sakamoto, librarian, Acquisitions and Processing Division, National Diet Library, Tokyo; Shigeru Tokiwa, lecturer and researcher of Library and Information Science, Dokkyo University, Tokyo.

Kuwait—Amal Al-hamad, public liaison officer, Ministry of Information, Kuwait City.

On July 14, the Center for the Book was host to Melissa Miller of Lowell High School in San Francisco, Calif., during her first trip to Washington, D.C. Milissa's visit to the Library of Congress was a prize in an essay contest sponsored by the San Francisco Branch of the English-Speaking Union and the San Francisco Book Committee. The contest theme was "The Word, the Book, and the Computer." In her essay, which was titled "The Image, the Word, and Bubble Gum," Melissa compared her favorite books to her favorite movies and television programs to demonstrate that the word and the image "can both survive if they convey honest messages." In the picture above, Melissa reacts to a special book, The Treasures of the Library of Congress, *which she received as a gift from The Librarian of Congress.*

Lesotho—Seitebatso Seeiso, cheftainess of Mokhotlong and deputy legal draftperson, Government Law Office, Maseru.

Morocco—Ahmed El Kadiri, member of Parliament, Casablanca.

The Netherlands—Jan Brenner, professor of linguistics and philology, State University of Utrecht; Jan Dudok van Hell, project manager of optical disk projects, Phillips Data Control, Amsterdam; Joost Van Iersel, member of Parliament, The Hague.

People's Republic of China—Cheng-xiang Chang, vice president of Jiao Pong University, Shanghai.

Peru—Ricardo Blume, theater director/actor, Lima.

South Africa—Johannes P. Grobler, member of Parliament, Western Transvaal.

Spain—Estelle Barke, librarian, University of Barcelona.

Swaziland—Mathendale Moses Dlamini, clerk of the Senate and advisor to the House, the Parliament, Lobamba.

Syria—Sheikh Mohamud Al-Chami, acting grand mufti, Aleppo.

Tunisia—Abdellaziz Kacem, director, National Library, Tunis.

Zambia—Mwesa I. Mapoma, senior research fellow, coordinator, Arts and Communication Studies, University of Zambia, Lusaka.

Taiwan—Chou Ching-yu and Hsu Jung-shu, members of Parliament, Taipei.

From the United States

Patricia Irby, librarian, Regional Library, Hernando Branch, Hernando, Miss.

Precious Robinson, Girls Nation Librarian of Congress, Macon, Ga.

Ira Whitlock, congressional liaison officer, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

FLC Advisory Committee Meets

The Executive Advisory Committee to the Federal Library Committee (FLC) met in August as a follow-up to June and July meetings at which members discussed future planning for the organization.

At the August session, the mission and purposes of the organization and its current activities were reviewed. A major undertaking of the 18-year-old FLC was the initiation of FEDLINK, a national network of Federal libraries and information center.

A business meeting of official representatives of FLC will be held in the fall.

The FLC Executive Advisory Committee consists of the chair, Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs, Library of Congress; Terry L. Appenzellar, library director, U.S. Department of Justice; Joseph F. Caponio, director, National Technical Information Service; Roger F. Jacobs, librarian, Supreme Court of the United States; Samuel T. Waters, associate director, National Agricultural Library; and, ex officio, James P. Riley, executive director, FLC.

APPENDIX

Reports on the Annual Conference of the American Library Association
Los Angeles, Calif., June 25–30, 1983

Association of College and Research Libraries

RBMS Conference

The 24th ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Conference was held on June 29–July 2 at the University of California at Los Angeles. The program theme, "The Enemies of Books Revisited: Rare Book Libraries and Their Publics," lent itself well to a series of seminars, panels, and speeches on the relation of rare book librarians to conservators, architects, politicians, publishers, scholars, book collectors, and book dealers. The program was organized and chaired by Thomas Wright of the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, UCLA. He received exemplary support from a Local Arrangements Committee.

The conference began on Wednesday afternoon, June 29, with the first two rounds of the six seminars held during the course of the conference. Covering a wide variety of topics, the seminars all tied into the theme: "Library Publications as Public Relations," "Librarian-Support Group Relations," "Transfer of Material From General to Special Collections," "Legal Aspects of Librarian-Book Collector Relations," "Thieves and Vandals as Enemies of Books," and "Exhibitions as Enemies of Books."

On Thursday morning, Roger Stoddard of the Houghton Library, Harvard University, gave the keynote address in which he linked books and book culture with human culture. In making this link, he addressed the common thread of the conference—rare book librarians cannot live only in their own world, but must meet and deal with professionals in many other fields. The next presentation was a panel discussion which included Hilda Bohem of UCLA, Don Etherington of the University of Texas, and Carolyn Harris of Columbia University. Their topic, "What Should be Saved (and How and Where and When?)," explored the problems of conservation decisionmaking and how dogmatic rare book librarians and dogmatic conservators can communicate their concerns and arrive at positive solutions. The third session for the day, "Form and Function: Design Priorities in the Housing Rare Books," brought together Samuel Streit of Brown University and William Turnbull, Jr., of MLTW/Turnbull Associates. Mr. Streit as client and Mr. Turnbull as architect discussed their roles and their perceptions of the other's roles. Following this session, the conferees visited the gardens and galleries of the Henry E. Huntington Library in San Marino and were given guided tours of the research library and the conservation facilities.

On Friday morning, the program began with a talk by Eileen Cooke of the ALA Washington Office on "Common Sense, Compromise, and the Political Process." She was followed by David Godine of David R. Godine Publisher, Inc., who spoke on "The Architecture of the Twentieth-Century Book: A Publisher's Perspective." Through the use of slides, Mr. Godine provided a running commentary on the design aspects of dozens of early and contemporary books. The afternoon session included another round of seminars followed by a panel on "Structuring Collections and Structuring Knowledge: Librarians and Scholars." The participants were Paul Alkon of the University of Southern California, John Feather of Loughborough University, James Thorpe of the Henry E. Huntington Library, and Daniel Traister of the University of Pennsylvania. From their various perspectives as librarians, scholars, and librarian-scholars, the panelists spoke frankly about their expectations of one another. The afternoon session concluded with a visit to the wine tasting at the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library.

On Saturday morning, in a session entitled "Mutual Interests, Shared Goals: Collectors and Librarians," Robert Nikirk of the Grolier Club and William P. Barlow, a book collector and a certified public accountant, discussed the problems and benefits of the delicate collector-librarian relationship. The day's second session brought together a panel consisting of a scholar, a librarian, and two book dealers. "In It Together: Would There Be a Business of Knowledge without a Business of Books?" was the topic discussed by Edwin Carpenter of the Henry E. Huntington Library, Muir Dawson of Dawson's Book Shop, Diana Thomas of UCLA, and William Wreden of William P. Wreden Books and Manuscripts. The final talk of the conference was by Thomas R. Adams, John Hay professor of bibliography and university bibliographer at Brown University. Mr. Adams chose as his topic, "Librarians as Enemies of Books." His remarks served as a fitting rounding out of the conference for it was his father, Randolph Adams, who in 1937 wrote the article with the same title to which the conference theme alluded.

The next Rare Books and Manuscripts conference will be held in Austin, Tex., on June 19–24, 1984. Work is well under way to present a program on "Collecting the Twentieth Century." [*Peter Van Wingen*]

Anthropology and Sociology Section

"Access Tools for Information in Anthropology and Sociology: The Publishers Speak" was the topic of this section's June 28 program which discussed indexes used in the disciplines from the perspectives of those who produce them.

The first Speaker, Leo P. Chall, editor of *Sociological Abstracts,* noted that the primary problem is locating articles by anthropologists and sociologists as their interests cross disciplinary lines. *Sociological Abstracts* has routinely searched all the sociological journals since 1953 and also attempts to search for relevant articles in other journals, including those in sister disciplines and fugitive journals. The problem remains that anthropologists and sociologists are interested in a wide spectrum of subjects, and the journals in which they publish reflect these interests.

Miriam Chall of *Sociological Abstracts* addressed future plans to index these materials online. With this project in mind, *Sociological Abstracts* is looking for funds to produce a thesaurus and to initiate a retrospective automated index.

Judith Morris, director of the *Anthropological Index to Current Periodicals in the Library of the Museum of Mankind of the Royal Anthropological Institute,* outlined the history of the *Anthropological Index,* which has been in existence since 1963. It currently indexes 750 periodicals which cover the entire discipline. The material is arranged by geographical area and is further separated under the broad topics of general, physical, archaeological, and linguistic anthropology. According to Ms. Morris, the institute's major problem in producing the index is that the operation is not automated. The index is still produced on cards and sent to the printer on cards. Plans for the future include modernizing the operation by the use of computer technology.

The next speaker was the Reverend Francis X. Grollig, S.J., Loyola University, who represented the Library-Anthropology Resource Group (LARG), which publishes *Current Anthropology,* a cooperative effort of 3,000 scholars who set out to solve bibliographic problems in the field. The first list of periodicals, *Serial Publications in Anthropology,* was published by the University of Chicago in 1973, and the revised edition appeared in 1982.

This index is now stored online, and a manuscript can be produced in mere days. The guide consists of 2,500 bibliographies in several fields. A second project currently being undertaken by LARG is the *International Directory of Anthropologists Who Were Born before 1920.* More than 6,000 names have been collected to date for inclusion in this biographical dictionary, and the search for individuals who should be included continues. LARG expects the volume to be ready for publication in 1984.

Kenyon C. Rosenberg, associate director for bibliographic and document services, National Technical Information Service (NTIS), outlined the task of his agency, which has always remained cost effective. The data base includes more than one million records, and NTIS is the largest publisher in the world. The material is primarily technical in nature and includes physics, chemistry, and social sciences.

The bimonthly *Government Report Announcement and Index* includes 4,000 tó 5,000 titles in every issue. Recent statistics include 817 publications in anthropology and 135,000 other social science publications.

The reaction panel addressed its own concerns as well as those raised by the audience. Chris Ferguson of the University of California questioned how the various indexing efforts, especially the *Anthropological Index,* fit into the general scheme of reference tools available within the discipline. The emphasis of the index is international, but as Mr. Chall of *Socialogical Abstracts* pointed out, there is no coordinating agency for materials being produced in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Gregory A. Finnegan of the Roosevelt University Library in Chicago, Ill., brought up the issue of funding for the indexes. Mr. Chall reminded the audience that the title "cosponsor" often does not mean financial support responsibilities. Ms. Morris emphasized that the *Anthropological Index* receives no direct support from the discipline which it serves.

The final discussion revolved around the possibility of duplication of efforts among the various indexing services. It was concluded that the efficient scholar must utilize all indexes in order to be certain that the subject has been covered adequately. Librarians in the audience reminded the panel that most of those who use indexes are students who are struggling to find information for papers and who want topical indexes so they can more easily find needed information. Regional and broad disciplinary topics are often of little value to the student.

[*Thomas J. Blumer*]

Art Section

This section met on Tuesday, June 28, for a presentation entitled "New Trends in Art Publishing: The Los Angeles Area." The moderator, Judy Hoffberg, editor of *Umbrella,* welcomed everyone and then introduced the five guest speakers, all of whom had publishing connections in the Los Angeles area.

The first speaker, Harry Reese, publisher of Turkey Press, spoke on the evolution of his company. Slides demonstrating examples of types and print, as well as handmade paper were shown.

STAFF NEWS

Harvey R. Sherman Retires

On July 27, friends and colleagues gathered in the Whittall Pavilion to bid farewell to Harvey Sherman upon his retirement from the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division of the Congressional Research Service. Mr. Sherman was complimented on his 23 years of service with the Library of Congress by Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh; Gilbert Gude, director of the Congressional Research Service; Lester Jayson, former director of CRS; Arthur J. Lieb, executive officer in the Office of The Librarian; David E. Gushee, chief of the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division; and other Library officials, coworkers, and friends.

While Mr. Sherman's family—his wife Betsy, daughters Mary and Lisa, sons Andy and Peter, and brother Frank—looked on, his friends presented him with a fly-casting rod and reel, which he said he would be using during a planned visit to California.

Mr. Sherman began his Government service with the U.S. Army in 1942. His service as an infantry scout with the 13th Armored Division in Europe earned him the Bronze Star. His Library of Congress career began in 1955 in the Economics Division of CRS. He later served as an assistant to senior specialists John Rose and Walter Wilcox. From 1965 to 1967, he served as a professional member of the staff of the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Affairs of the U.S. Senate Committee on Government Operations. He returned to the Library to the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division in 1967 and progressively rose through the ranks as research associate, specialist in environmental policy, and head of the Food and Agriculture Section. He became assistant chief of the division in 1980.

A native of Glocester, R.I., Mr. Sherman holds a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Colorado and did postgraduate work at George Washington University. He is a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity.

Staff Artwork Sought for Annual LCPA/WRA Exhibit

The 12th annual Library of Congress Staff Arts and Crafts Show will be on view from December 12 through February 18. This popular event has been sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) and the Welfare and Recreation Association (WRA) since the initial exhibition in 1970. As was true last year, the 1983–84 exhibit will be displayed along the red/blue corridor on the sixth floor of the Madison Building.

Staff members are invited to submit original artwork for the show. A maximum of two items may be submitted. They should be delivered to room LJ G106B on Monday, September 12, through Friday, September 23, between 12 noon to 1:30 p.m. Trained volunteers will register the works and have entrants sign waivers.

Entrants must follow the show guidelines, which have been distributed to all staff members. Guidelines are similar to those of last year, although special emphasis this year will be given to quality analysis by a board-appointed Selection Committee. Skillfulness of execution and outstanding general aesthetic quality are expected of art submitted.

Coordinators of the show are Andrea Morris Gruhl, Exchange and Gift Division, representing LCPA, and Charles Jackson, Congressional Reference Division, representing WRA. Other staff assisting in this joint effort are Joy Mills, Manuscript Division; John Balthrop, Buildings Management Division; Mary Ison, Prints and Photographs Division; Paulette Jew, Shared Cataloging Division; Carolyn Margolis, Exhibits Office; Carol Pulin, Prints and Photographs Division; John Sullivan, Information Office; and Kim Thompson, Exchange and Gift Division.

Staffers Learn Techniques to Cope with Career and Family

Organization, sharing, and prioritizing were all terms used by three guest speakers to describe ways in which working women can better cope with career and family. The audience of 110 staff members from the Library listened to panelists Sandra Butler, executive producer for local programming, WDVM–TV news; Arnold Kahn, administrative officer, American Psychological Association; and Freddie Peaco, volunteer consumer specialist, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, share their views and experiences during a program on July 20. "Working Women: Coping with Career and Family" was sponsored by the Women's Program Office.

The program was introduced by Ronald Cima, a member of the Women's Program Advisory Com-

Ronald Cima (center) introduced the program on "Working Women: Coping with Career and Family." Amy Raffael of Sign Language Associates (left) interpreted for the hearing impaired, and Sylvia Cooke Martin (right) served as moderator.

mittee, who made a few brief announcements and called the audience's attention to the fact that new members are being selected for the advisory committee. (See this section of last week's LC *Information Bulletin* for additional information on the advisory committee.)

As chair of the program committee, Mr. Cima commented that it might seem strange to see a man introducing a program on women's issues, but suggested that "women's issues are really men's issues and that, instead of encouraging a battle of the sexes, what we'd like to do is encourage mutual understanding."

Sylvia Cooke Martin, the Library's staff training and development officer, served as moderator for the panel. She remarked that "we are here to deal with the development of the human potential, your potential. . . ." She also said, "We need to deal with situations in an open, outright manner before they become a problem or a trauma for us." She added that the speakers were selected in order to give the audience a broad perspective of attitudes and issues of the working women who must cope with career and family.

Each of the panelists gave a brief presentation, which was followed by a question-and-answer period. In addition to addressing the consumer problems of the handicapped, Mrs. Peaco discussed some of the problems of day care and sharing of responsibilities with spouse. She suggested that couples experiment with sharing responsibilities, leaving room for flexibility and doing some tasks together. She also mentioned the importance of organization and the ability to maintain self-identity or "holding on to a little bit of you."

Dr. Kahn pointed out in his talk that research shows that, historically, families are happiest when the men work and the women stay at home. He added, "I think that as much as men like money, they like having power over women even more. I think that is one of the real barriers that relationships face when a woman goes to work."

The final presentation was made by Ms. Butler, who discussed how her extended family provided an important support system in caring for her children as well as assisting in her career choice. Ms. Butler talked about ways in which she included her children in responsibilities at home. She stated that it was not the length of time spent with children that is more important, but the quality of that time which is spent. She mentioned that she was "very pleased to see that a lot of businesses are seeing the wisdom of having child care centers in the workplace." Ms. Butler also emphasized the importance of prioritizing.

Listed opposite are several books for staff members who would like to learn more about the subject of working women and how they cope with career and family. The bibliography was prepared by the Women's Program Advisory Committee.

Sandra Butler (far left), Arnold Kahn (center), and Freddie Peaco (right) were the three guest speakers at the July 20 program.

Working Women:
Coping with Career and Family

- Atlas, Stephen L., and Connie Manfreda. *Single Parenting: A Practical Resource Guide.* 1981. HQ777.4.A74.
- Baxandall, Rosalyn, Gordon, Linda, and Revrby. *America's Working Women.* 1976. HD6095.A662.
- Cruse, Heloise. *Hints for Working Women.* 1970. TX158.C786.
- Farrow, James C. *The Difference in Self Esteem in Single Parents and Coupled Parents.* Micro 82/341 MicRR
- Feinstein, Karen W. *Working Women and Families.* 1979. HD6055.W67.
- Hill, Linda A. *Personality and Coping.* Micro 83/352(b).
- O'Neill, William L. *Women at Work, Including the Long Day.* 1972. HD6095.O58.
- Rani, Kala. *Role Conflict in Working Women.* 1976. HD6189.K34.
- Ross, Heather L., Anita R. MacIntosh, and Isabel B. Sawhill. *Time and Transition: The Growth of Families Headed by Women.* 1975. HQ536.R66.
- Simmons, Adele. *Task Force on Working Women: Exploitation from 9 to 5.* 1975. HD6093.T37.
- Wadhera, Kiron. *The New Bread Winners: A Study on the Situation of Young Women.* 1976. HD6189.W24.
- Yates, Martha. *Coping: A Survival Manual for Women Alone.* 1976. HQ800.Y3.

Women's Studies Discussion Group Plans Program on Wolcott Photos

The Farm Security Administration (FSA) photographs of Marion Post Wolcott will be the subject of the next meeting of the Women's Studies Discussion Group on Friday, September 16. Julie Boddy of the Collections Management Division will present information and show slides based on research done for her dissertation at the State University of New York at Buffalo. The FSA collection is housed in the Prints and Photographs Division.

The informal brown-bag session is open to all interested staff and library users and will be held in room 324A of the Jefferson Building at 12:30 p.m. More information is available from Sarah Pritchard in the Main Reading Room.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: William Anderson, music cataloger "restrospective," GS–7, NLS/BPH, 30278; Craig Erdmann, senior research assistant, GS–11, CRS S, 30199; Mark McMinimy, analyst in agricultural policy, GS–9, CRS ENR, 30091; Carrol Mason, secretary to the assistant chief, GS–6, GRR, 30375; Olivia Radford, technical information specialist, GS–9, Sci, 30205.

Temporary Appointments: Brian Eley, deck attendant, GS–2, Col Mgmt, G113Z; Mary Ginevra, staffing clerk (typing), GS–5, Pers R&P, NP; Jose Rodriguez, worker-trainee, GS–1, ASO, NP; John Rossman, deck attendant, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Z.

Reappointment: Robin Lancaster, clerk/messenger, GS–4, CRS C, 30336.

Temporary Reappointments: Tammy Rice, ISIS clerk (data transcribing), GS–4, CRS RAM, 30337; David Teasley, master files assistant, GS–4, CRS L, NP.

Promotions: Cy Brownstein, to assistant chief for technical services, GT–13, Photodup, 30501; James L. Burrows, Jr., to lead mail technician, GS–6, Cop Acq & Proc, 30361; Sisto Flores, to senior research analyst (supervisor), GS–12, FRD, 30306; David Green, to accounting clerk, GS–4, Cop Acq & Proc, 30408; Gloria Hammond, to administrative assistant, GS–7, CDS, 30318; Lonnie Lowe, to supervisory clerk, GS–8, CDS, 30426; Russell Neal, to lead mail technician, GS–6, Cop Acq & Proc, 30361.

Resignations: Pamela Arbuckle, CRS EPW; Michael Casella, CRS SPR; Eva Chess, CRS A; Sandra Cooke, CRS E; Sharon Crawford, User Appl; Elaina Evans, Cop Exam; Carolyn Fletcher, CRS A; Rita Gylys, CRS SPR; Stephen Key, ASO; Alexander Lichtenstein, NLS/BPH; Andre Little, Cop Exam; Kim Newman, Cop Exam; Jerome Roache, LL O; Kimberly Robinson, Ord; Anthony Russell, Mss; Jennifer Sooy, CRS A; Kathleen Sooy, CRS A; Philip Sorensen, CRS F; Linda Sweet, OGC; Justin Whittington, CRS Gov; Elizabeth Withnell, CRS ENR.

Linda Burnham, editor of the quarterly, *High Performance*, spoke on performance art, where art is live, with the artist as part of the work.

Two representatives from the Women's Graphic Center, Laurel Lechman and Linda Pruce, then spoke about their printing classes. Authors can learn how to print their own works or an in-house staff can do the printing. They then showed slides of some of the more unusual works printed at the center. One book was wrapped in a linen napkin, another in an envelope, and a third in paper, folded accordion style.

Mariona Barkus then discussed her series of books called *Illustrated History*, where each volume highlights some of one year's more unusual news stories. An illustration is juxtaposed to each story, parodying the report.

After a short break during which some printing examples were displayed, a membership meeting was held. [*Joan Easton*]

Asian and African Section

"Intellectual Freedom in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East" was the theme of the program presented on June 27 under the joint sponsorship of the ACRL Asian and African Section, the International Relations Round Table, and the SRRT International Human Rights Task Force. Edwin S. Holmgren, New York Public Library and chair of IRRT, chaired the program, while Merry Burlingham, University of Texas and chair of the ACRL Asian and African Section, presided.

Kyalo Mativo, African Studies Center, University of California at Los Angeles, and editor of *Ufahamu* (Journal of the African Activist Association), led off with a paper focusing on East Africa, particularly Kenya, citing the case of the eminent social critic and writer Ngugi wa Thiongo, whose play critical of government polices had been banned. He concluded that freedom of expression does not now exist in Kenya.

Richard Baum, Department of Political Science, UCLA, discussed the limits of pluralism in the People's Republic of China. He noted that, while he was more optimistic about China than Mr. Mativo was about Kenya, he nevertheless found various flaws in Chinese society stemming in part from the capricious exercise of authority. He concluded that Chinese leaders need to learn the lesson that the right to be wrong must be respected or no one would dare to be right.

Hassan Shabaz, editor of *Rahavard* (Journal of the Society of Friends of Persian Culture) and professor of Persian literature at UCLA, in a moving speech deplored the subjugation of intellectuals under the current regime in Iran. Among a litany of charges he included the accusation that intellectuals can only watch the execution of thousands and are powerless to speak out. He said that, in the 20-million-volume book collection of the Library of Congress, he had been unable to find a single title devoted to the subject of intellectual freedom in Iran.

Jay Mathews, former bureau chief in Peking and Hong Kong of the *Washington Post*, observed that the foreign press serves as a vital force to inform leaders of Asian countries in providing analyses of social and political problems that otherwise might be concealed from leaders by their own advisers. He cited the case of the Chinese language *Ts'an k'ao hsiao hsi* (Reference news), the largest newspaper in the world with a daily circulation of nine million, which consists essentially of translations of world press reports. Its editors, he said, could take liberties with domestically sensitive material published in the world press because the newspaper is ostensibly classified and not available except to an approved readership.

Lee Regan, Refugee Policy Group, Washington, D.C., and chair of the SRRT International Human Rights Task Force, serving as reactor, observed that problems of intellectual freedom and information flow were of vital interest to librarians and urged that librarians inform themselves on sources of information on intellectual freedom. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

Bibliographic Instruction/Science and Technology Sections

"The Research Process: Implications for Bibliographic Instruction" was the topic of the June 26 program cosponsored by these two ACRL sections. The program was chaired by Ann Roberts, State University of New York Library, Albany, who presented the slate of next year's officers, called on a vote that the name of the Executive Council be changed to Advisory Council, and introduced presiding officer, Carolyn Dusenbury, Arizona State University, Tempe.

The topic of the program, according to Ms. Dusenbury, is central to second generation bibliographic instruction, which extends beyond the first generation political/pedagogical concerns and attempts to define the "it" behind the research process, that is, how to find "it" and explaining what "it" is.

The first speaker, Michael A. Mullin, associate professor of English, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, addressed the topic, "Research and Research Libraries: A Humanistic Perspective." Speaking before an ever-changing panorama of slides taken from the University of Illinois Motley Collection of Shakespearean stage designs, he explored how knowledge in the humanities is created.

Mr. Mullin suggested that art is of the subjective moment and changes meaning with time, that science represents a more permanent truth, and that the humanities are the middle ground between the two. In the humanities, conclusions are both true and subjective. As a result, the creation of new knowledge in the humanities must be generated cyclically by new scholars. He emphasized that the library is at the heart of university stability and is intimately involved in training these new scholars. Individual scholars acquire, create, and foster knowledge, and, at the same time, libraries store, create, and propagate knowledge. To illustrate his point, Mr. Mullin observed that classic works of literature are reexamined, rediscovered, and discarded by each successive generation, noting that as librarians and scholars interact, they define classics and thereby shape the creation of new knowledge. Even in Shakespearean studies where the texts have been established and where other questions in the areas of sources and authorship have been probed by numerous scholars, current events result in reevaluation. Today, for example, Shakespearean scholarship is growing particularly as a result of interest in feminist issues and in performance-related criticism.

The second speaker, Keith Russell of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., Washington, D.C., spoke on "The Information-Seeking Strategies of Scientists: Factors that Influence Research Effectiveness." Mr. Russell likened scholarly information-seeking behavior to the feeding behavior of animals in fulfilling their nutritional needs. Essentially, the scholar is involved in the identification, capture, and retrieval of information. He is concerned with gathering the material at the lowest cost and in the least amount of time. The need for information by scientists generates ideas for research and grants, and it encourages scientists to test ideas mentally and to keep in touch with other researchers. Mr. Russell also noted that information sought and information needed are not necessarily the same and that informational needs change with age: older scientists rely on verbal sources, while younger ones depend more on formal sources. Librarians, he felt, need to reach out to information-seeking scholars to help them look in the right places for the capture of information. Scholars also need assistance in evaluating their findings.

In conclusion, Mr. Russell recommended that libraries develop well-organized collections, provide a helpful staff, and offer programs of needs-oriented bibliographic instruction. Additionally, they should develop workshop procedures for information gathering strategies so that they can assist scholars in improving their research methods.

David King, Texas Medical Center Library, Houston, was the final program speaker. In his paper, "Bibliographic Instruction for Research and Information Management," he emphasized that the humanities and sciences represent two entirely different modes of research. He particularly noted in the sciences the existence of an "invisible network," or "invisible college" that has no parallel in the humanities. The scientist relies on informal communication, and he must be aware of current research in the field. Often the scientist draws upon his own personal files as a primary source, and dissemination of information, as well as feedback, frequently occurs long before the results are even published. Publication, then, becomes more a process of authentication.

According to Mr. King, the information-seeking scientist frequently delegates library use to an assistant, and, when he does use the library, it is primarily in a known-item searching capacity. In view of this pattern, Mr. King suggested that libraries might best meet the needs of the scientist by helping him develop information management skills. In the area of bibliographic instruction, he emphasized that less focus should be placed on exhaustive searching and pointed toward the danger of propagating generic search strategies. At the undergraduate level, areas of importance include appropriate information use, basic research strategies, qualitative information evaluation, and the ability to utilize various information formats. At the professional level which would include graduate students, faculty, and experienced researchers, areas of importance include specialized research methodologies, access to information networks, evaluation of resources, ability to utilize various information formats, and organization/management of personal information sources. Many of these areas still must be addressed as librarians continue to assist scientists in their research endeavors.

[*Brent L. Kendrick*]

Library Administration and Management Association

BES Equipment Committee

"Human Response to Library Equipment and Space" was the topic of the June 27 program meeting of this committee of the Buildings and Equipment Section. The guest speaker for the program was architect C. M. Deasy of San Luis Obispo, Calif., with Morris Polan responding from the viewpoint of the academic library and Lamar Veatch responding from the viewpoint of the public library.

Mr. Deasy began his presentation by stating that "library users, librarians, and books have a very negative

response to buildings that leak, toilets that don't flush, lights that don't light, heaters that don't heat, coolers that don't cool, and doors that don't open." He proceeded to describe a study he conducted for a university library and four branch libraries (two inner city and two suburban) to discover user and nonuser concerns about and responses to equipment and space. He emphasized that libraries must attract nonusers as well as users. In order to do this, libraries must ask the question: What would an individual do who is not familiar with the library? From this question several other questions follow. What is it? Where is it? How do people find what they need? How does the facility fit the individual's needs? The answers to all these questions will depend largely on users' attitudes and priorities, what problems they are trying to solve, and how responsive the equipment and space are to them. Mr. Deasy explained, however, that there are features that would help libraries attract users and nonusers: better design in the area of entrance ways—making them visible from all angles; having doors that can be pushed, not pulled; having a ramp for the handicapped; having signs that are easy to read and properly placed; and making available coin-operated photocopy machines, calculators, and typewriters. Mr. Deasy said that, while there are many things a library can do, "the fundamental requirement for a busy library is a community that values academic performance and a school system that requires library use."

Morris Polan, director of the John F. Kennedy Library, California State University at Long Beach, spoke on the differences between the way in which his library was designed and how it is used today. In responding to Mr. Deasy's question (How does the facility fit the individual's need?), he recommended that windows be for people, not books; seating should be provided in twos, threes, and fours and avoid if possible the use of 12-, 10-, and 8-foot tables that are under utilized; and that, while lounge areas are very attractive and desirable, they tend to be monopolized by three or four individuals.

Lamar Veatch, director of Irving (Tex.) Public Library System, spoke briefly about his dissertation, "Library Architecture and Environmental Design: The Application of Selective Design Factors to the Planning of Public Library Facilities." He stated that a library exists for one purpose—the interface of information and people. The way to improve this interface is to make library space more human-oriented by thinking about the people who will occupy the space. According to Mr. Veatch, making libraries more human-oriented is accomplished through environmental design, which he defines as "attempts to meet the physical, psychological, and behavioral needs of people." [*Chrissie Nash*]

LOMS Budgeting, Accounting, Costs, and Financing Committee

On June 27, this committee of the Library Organization and Management Section presented a program entitled "Fee or Free?" on the methodology for cost analysis of fee-based library services. The keynote address was given by Anne Beaubien of Michigan Information Transfer Source, who discussed factors to take into account in determining when to charge for a library service and gave an overview of the elements which contribute to the true total cost of a service and therefore must be considered in pricing. She noted that, in order to charge for a service, it should be clearly defined and have measurable costs. The purpose of the fee for the service should be clear. For example, is the library trying merely to cover its costs, to make a profit, or to restrict demand for the service? The revenue to be generated should be greater than the cost of billing. In deciding to charge for a service, the mission of the library and the needs of its primary users must be considered. It may be appropriate for a library to charge secondary users for services its primary users would legitimately receive free of charge. (For example, a public library might charge business firms for reference services available free to private citizens of the community.) Once the decision to charge is made, it is highly important to take all cost factors into account. Services have not only such evident costs as data base use charges, rent, utilities, supplies, and staff, marketing, accounting, and billing costs, but also less obvious costs such as the costs of unpaid bills, unbilled hours, staff mistakes, and requests to which staff time is devoted but ultimately prove unfillable.

Following the keynote address, Cordelia Howard of Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library described that library's procedures for charging secondary users, those from outside California, for reference and other services based on the library's special collections. She noted that the library had derived specific charges for each of a variety of services and provided the prospective client with a cost estimate before starting to conduct research or prepare documentation.

Robert Dugan of the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners discussed a study comparing the costs of providing a bibliography by manual versus machine searching. In order to compare the relative costs meaningfully, it was necessary to analyze all elements which made up the cost of finding bibliographic citations under each search method. Mr. Dugan presented a formula which takes into account all relevant fixed and variable costs, and he emphasized the importance of doing detailed cost accounting analysis. Fees for a library service should be

based on solid evidence of what the service actually costs.

James Maloney of the Bibliographic Center for Research concluded the program by presenting a detailed analysis of the costs involved in online data base searching. His presentation underscored the emphasis previous speakers had placed on determining not merely the most obvious but all cost factors before deciding on the fee for a service. He described direct costs, such as data base connect fees, royalties, and telecommunications, citation, and offline printing charges. He then discussed the myriad of indirect costs associated with data base searching, such as the costs of equipment, documentation and supplies, personnel, marketing, and overhead attributable to provision of the service. [*Charles Fenly*]

LOMS Planning and Evaluation of Library Services Committee

"Skills for Library Planning: A Practical Sequence" was the topic of a program cosponsored by this LOMS committee and the Staff Development Committee of the Personnel Administration Section. Leslie C. Loke, Detroit Public Library, served as coordinator of the June 28 meeting. Three sessions were scheduled to run simultaneously, with advance tickets required for each of the sessions. Each participant was given a copy of the highly popular handout on the same topic which was distributed at the 1982 program.

The topics of the three sessions were "Interpersonal Relations Skills" with Dorothy J. Anderson, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of California at Los Angeles, as leader (not covered in this report); "Management Skills" with Joseph Rosenthal, University of California at Berkeley; and "Quantitative Skills" with Doug Zweizig, Library School, University of Wisconsin at Madison, as leader. The focus of this year's meetings was practical approaches to recognizing these skills and ways to develop them, with special emphasis on middle management personnel.

Each session was introduced by the leader, who gave a brief background statement about the topic and an explanation of how the session would be conducted. The sessions were divided into five or six groups of eight to ten, with each group provided a certain amount of information about a specific situation and then asked to resolve the situation. In each case, the focus was not on particular solutions that the groups offered, but on how they approached the problems involved. Several facilitators or observers were assigned to each session. Their function (ably performed by members of the sponsoring committees) was to move about the groups, listen to the discussions, observe how the group functioned, and then give a summary of their observations at the end of the group discussions. The concept of group interaction during these meetings was usually very successful because many of the problems considered required all participants to say something by virtue of having been assigned a specific role to play.

In addition to the facilitators' comments, each leader summarized the reactions of all the groups within each session and pointed out their strong and weak points. Mr. Rosenthal reiterated many ideas that had been presented at the previous year's program. An assessment of a manager's skills should be based not only on his or her technical knowledge, but also on abilities to do long-range planning, make decisions, organize and plan current activities, coordinate and direct activities, delegate, check and follow-up, and develop staff. Many such qualities were observed in the activities of the group session.

Some helpful questions were suggested to assess the success of the groups' dynamics and could be applied to any managerial group working with planning activities. Were conflicts identified and worked through? Were there innovative ideas or creative solutions to problems? Were tasks clearly delegated with specific times for feedback designated? Was there encouragement to share ideas? Were the people and information necessary for the successful resolution of the problem identified?

In this session on "Quantitative Skills," each group was asked to identify a member who would be willing to share a real situation of general concern in order to stimulate the group to generate and design for implementation a performance measure for that specific library activity. As various approaches to identifying possible measures of improvement were suggested, the group was asked to subject them to certain tests: (1) appropriateness and validity (Is this the right measure for this desired area of improvement?), (2) interpretability (Will the results be able to be expressed in a sentence to the funders?), (3) controllability (Is the aspect measured one over which the library has at least partial control?), (4) informativeness (Will the measure tell us what we need to know?), and (5) comparability, if desired. (Will the measure be comparable across different libraries?). The entire process requires a "meditative thinking through," which Mr. Zweizig called a funnel approach: What is the area of concern? What is the desired improvement? What is to be measured? How is it to be measured? He reminded his audience that, in all successful activities, 75 percent of the time is spent in preparation and 25 percent in doing.

[*Laura Brank*]

PAS Supervisory Skills Committee

"Negotiating: Tactics for Supervisors" on June 25 featured Robert T. Riley and some of the principles described in *Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In* by Roger Fisher and William Ury. The program meeting was cosponsored by this committee of the LAMA Personnel Administration Section and the Junior Members Round Table.

Dr. Riley defined negotiation broadly, in conjunction with assertiveness, as the means of resolving conflicting aims or desires in a positive way. He outlined usual situations in which negotiation can resolve conflicts in library settings (for example, with vendors, patrons, superiors, subordinates, and peers). He noted that parties to negotiation can approach the conflict in an adversarial or cooperative manner. He described situations requiring both continuous or one-time negotiations.

Basic approaches to negotiation can affect the outcome. A win-win philosophy, such as a financial transaction, is the assertive approach which anticipates a favorable outcome for both sides. A win-lose philosophy (dubbed "macho") assumes that one side wins all to the detriment of the other side. Some negotiations are based on a lose-lose philosophy. Dr. Riley noted that adversarial negotiations can frequently force a party of win-win philosophy into seeking a win-lose outcome. Also, the balking of a win-lose opponent can force a lose-lose outcome.

Style is another component in negotiations which can affect the resolution of a conflict. Traditional management style is the tell approach. In negotiations, the tell management proponent runs into difficulties when asked why. The traditional response to why is usually "because management said so" or "because we've always done it that way." Dr. Riley counseled that the sell and ask styles of management normally work better with today's work force. Sell assumes that management makes an effort to inform the staff in advance of changes, and ask is a method of participatory management (that is, where staff are made part of the decision process).

Successful negotiations are enhanced by planning on both sides. Dr. Riley urged that both sides do their homework. They should study the corporate hierarchy and the institution's history, review the customs of the institution and understand precedents, firmly define the boundaries of their authority, establish facts carefully, and understand the rules governing the negotiation process. Dr. Riley offered specific tips for successful negotiations. Those people who accept fewer boundaries have more power, never seat opposing sides on opposite sides of a rectangular table, use a round table or no table in small negotiations, and never negotiate on Mondays or Fridays.

The most important planning step in negotiating is to plan completely one's strategy, including any desired compromise. One should think through the base-case option and determine exactly what one would like to have in the best of all possible worlds. One should realize that he will not achieve the best case unless his opponents are extremely cooperative or ill-prepared. One should clearly define what the absolute worst case could be and investigate this entire option. One may be surprised to discover that what seems to be worst case may actually be viable. One should prepare his defenses against proposals which might lead to the worst case. Finally, one should devote concentrated effort to developing one or more (preferably more) acceptable options on which to compromise. With this advance planning, one will seldom be surprised or horrified by the outcome of the negotiations.

The program concluded with remarks from the reactor panel of Elaine Albright, Susie Holt, Linda Joachim, and John Adams, who discussed their personal reactions to negotiations and conflict-resolution in their own institutions. [*Laurie E. Smith*]

Public Relations Section

"One of the most creative ideas in library public relations to come along in a long, long time" is how John C. Frantz, city librarian, San Francisco Public Library, described the "Books Make a Difference" project of the Library of Congress Center for the Book at this sections program on June 25. The idea of asking a person what book made a difference in his or her life appealed to Mr. Frantz because "it instantly engages people in a dialogue about books and reading and much of that dialogue takes place internally." It celebrates the individual and the book in a contagious way, which is far better, in his opinion, "than yelling at people about how good libraries are for them." More than 200 people attended the program, which was organized by Center for the Book board member Ann Heidbreder Eastman and was entitled "Books Make a Difference: How to Adapt a National Project for Local Library Programs."

Gordon and Patricia Sabine, the investigators for the 1980–81 phase of the project, began the afternoon with a summary of their interviews and findings. Next moderator Ella Gaines Yates, who is director of the Learning Resources Center, Seattle (Wash.) Opportunities Industrialization Center, and a member of the Center for the Book's National Advisory Board, called on several librarians and public relations specialists to describe projects now under way and new ideas for consideration.

An exciting project during 1982–83 was described by Beverly J. Bagan, supervisor of media services in

the Richmond (Va.) Public Schools. The 45 students in Mrs. Avery Shannon's 11th-grade class undertook a "Books Make a Difference" project in which they interviewed teachers, the school superintendent, the mayor, local businessmen, and even the governor's wife. With support from the school district, many of the interviews were videotaped and shown on local television. A "Books Make a Difference" corner was established in their classroom, where the students collected and shared copies of the books mentioned by the people they interviewed.

The most extensive local "Books Make a Difference" project yet will be launched during the coming year in Toronto, Ontario. Margaret Chartrand, head of public relations, Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, explained that the 86-branch Toronto Public Library system will be using "Books Make a Difference" in its central theme for publicizing library services. Two professional interviewers are being hired, and the program will include exhibits, publications, live radio shows, newspapers, and television. It will begin during National Book Week.

State-wide applications of "Books Make a Difference" were discussed by William Asp, director, Office of Public Libraries and Interlibrary Cooperation, Minnesota State Department of Education. Consultant Nancy Bolt, the chair-elect of the Public Library Association, outlined four purposes that the project might serve in promoting the library. The program concluded with nine specific ideas for extending "Books Make a Difference" into a community from library consultant Alice Norton of Ridgefield, Conn. *[John Y. Cole]*

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